

The Prophetia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Prophetia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reform, the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum trade, and kindred causes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life—in the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible, our standard, the Divine law. Our repository, eloquence, our plan, the Gospel, our trust, the Father promise; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." 1st. Tim. vi. 20. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2d. Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the Bible.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE PROPHCY OF ANO.

This prophet, prophesied, in the times of Uziah, king of Judah, and of Jotham, king of Israel, so that he was contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea. His prophetic messages to Israel resembled those of the other prophets to Israel and Judah.

"Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof, because they sold the righteous for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes; they spat upon the dust of the earth, upon the head of the poor, and turn aside the way of the meek, and a man and his father will go in unto the same maid, to profane my holy name." (Hag. i. 6-7.)

The ten tribes had notoriously gone into gross idolatry, and for this also, they were, at times, reprobated. The sin is here implicitly alluded to, in this connection, in the next verse.

"And they lay themselves down upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar, and they drink the wine of the condemned in the house of their God." (Is. i. 8.)

Yet oppression was placed foremost, and most conspicuously, on the catalogue of the sins for which God finally gave them over to destruction. To the general cases of their impurity reminds one of practices known to be common in our own slave States, where families are wholly in the power not only of their masters, but also, at the same time, of their sons, and are bought and sold for the basest purposes. Now, perhaps, in Israel, was the phase of oppression witnessed to so great an extent as in this country, where the power of the oppressor over his victim was not so complete. For the selling of them, here mentioned, could not have been literal, as the chattels at the low price, "a pair of shoes" may secure us. The needy may be said to be "sold" when for a petty bribe, or for a pair of shoes, the lawyers or magistrates are bribed on the wrong side, and prevented from doing them justice; or when, in dealing with them, they are mortified for poverty.

In the following passage, God threatens to bring upon the land of Israel, and particularly upon Samaria, its capital, as the calamities of foreign invasion, and internal convulsions as a chastisement for such oppressions.

Palish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces of

the land of Egypt, and say, Assembly yourselves up in the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumult in the midst thereof! For they know not of the Lord, who sit as upon pillows, and rulers in their palaces. Therefore saith the Lord God, an adversary, there shall all be even round about the land, and he shall bring down thy strength from thee, and thy palaces shall be spoiled.—(Chap. iii. 9-11.)

The gain of "oppression" is, in God's sight, the store of "robbery." Ungodly politicians, including those who profess to be godly, decide, as fanaticism, the demand that their measures should always conform to the "right" in the abstract. But the word of God warns them that their departures from the right, shall work their overthrow.

"Hear this word of the Lord, ye king of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, which oppress the poor and crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring, and let us drink. The Lord hath sworn by his holiness, that the days shall come that they shall take you away with hooks, and your posterity with fish hooks." (Chap. iv. 1-2.)

Samaria was the capital of Ephraim, and of the ten tribes, as Jerusalem was of Judah and Benjamin. Her princes and chief citizens might be compared to the king or court of Bashan, strong, aggressive, overbearing, trampling down or pushing, as with horns, brutally, the feeble who came in their way, as we often see the stronger cattle pushing the weaker, or mauling, cruelly, to prevent them from taking their equal supplies of food and drink, or of occupying places of shelter. The figure is an expressive one, and well represents the position and conduct of oppressors, especially of American slaveholders, who monopolize to themselves the products of the earth, which should be shared at least equally by those whose labor produces them, while they debar them likewise, from access to knowledge, the food of the soul, and deprive them of the protecting shelter of law. This they often do, while rioting, intemperately, upon the gains of unpaid labor. For this, God threatened the oppressors of Samaria, with the judgments which, we know, came afterward upon them and their children, when the Assyrians carried them away captive.

"For thus saith the Lord unto the house of Israel, Seek ye me, and ye shall live." "Ye who turn judgment to wormwood, and leave off righteousness in the earth, seek him that made the seven stars and Orion, and unsearch the shadow of night into morning, and asketh the day dark with night, that telleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them upon the earth. The Lord is his name, that strengthened the spoiled against the strong, so that the spoiled shall come against the fortress." They hate him that rebuketh in the gate, and they abhor him that speaketh rightly. Forasmuch, therefore, as your trading is upon the poor, and ye have taken from him the burden of wheat, to make him lack of bread, and ye shall not drink wine in them, ye have plucked pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them. For I know your manifold transgressions, and your iniquities, they afflict just the just, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate from their right." "Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate, it may be that the Lord will be gracious unto the remnant of Joseph." (Chap. v. 4-11.)

This extract begins with sharp reproofs of Israel for turning judgment to wormwood, i. e. perverting the course of justice, and it ends with an exhortation to establish judgment in the gate, or the place appointed to administer justice. The neglect of this, was the great national sin of Israel for which, though under a monarchy, he held the people responsible. This idea is involved in all the prophetic reproofs of oppression we have been considering, and all that remain to be considered. The prophet here assures them that the Creator of the heavens and the earth would make the stars and control the elements, was on the side of the oppressed against their oppressors, and would strengthen their hands against the strong. Many of them hated their faithful reprovers, and a host of these who

were upright, he would, by his righteous retributions, suffer all they had said. By the greatness of their punishment he would attest, to all coming ages, and for their warning, the depth of his abhorrence for them. The downfall of their kingdom, the annihilation of their nationality, their dispersion by a relentless captivity, was the fulfillment of his prophecy. To this day, no man can determine what has become of the ten tribes of Israel, or naming what tribes of barbarians their descendants may be found.

Yet the people thus reproved and threatened, were very religious in their way. Notwithstanding their idolatries and their oppressions, it would seem that, like David and Jerusalem, reproved by Isaiah, they still offered sacrifice to Jehovah, and desired, as they supposed, "the day of the Lord." The prophet thus addresses them in the name of the Lord—

"Woe unto you that desire the day of the Lord! To what end is it for you? The day of the Lord is darkness and not light! As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him, and went into a house, and leaned on a wall, and a serpent bit him. Shall not the day of the Lord be darkness and not light? Even ye dark, and no brightness in it. Hate I despise your fast days, and I will not smell in your solemn assemblies. Though ye offer me burnt offerings, and your most offerings, I will not accept them, neither will I regard the peace offerings of your fat beasts. Take away from me the noise of thy songs, for I will not hear the melody of thy viols. But let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." (Is. 58-64.)

LACK OF AN EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION—THE CAUSE, AND THE REMEDY.

That the Administration is inefficient, is now an admitted fact. On this subject there is very rarely, if not quite an unanimous verdict. Even the *New-York World*, that started so lately, on its absorption with the *Courier and Inquirer* as the special organ of the Administration against the "slanders" of the *Times* and *Tribune*, now chimed in with the general complaint. So does the *Albany Evening Journal* of *Thurlow Wend*, the particular friend and admirer of Mr. Seward. This dissatisfaction is not expressed on the ground that the Administration is not sufficiently anti-slavery to suit the sentiments and policy of the complainers. Far from it. They are loud in their protestations against having anything to do with the "negroes"—with the "blacks" in this war for the support of the Government. But the war, they say, is not efficiently carried forward. The same complaint is made by the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and, in fact, by nearly all the leading Republican and other loyal papers, all over the country. It was the same feeling of dissatisfaction that impelled the cry of "Oswald & Richmond" for which the *N. Y. Tribune* was so severely censured and most loudly by those whose own demands for prompt action approximated most nearly to those of that infominate Journal, which was made the scape goat of the whole pack, when their retreat from the war, after the onsets at Bull's Run, was not less precipitate than that of the teamsters, civilians, and panic-stricken soldiers, who strewed the road with their arms and baggage, to facilitate their flight. For the moment, the complaint of the Government's inefficiency was drowned in the louder re-echo of the clamor that had urged an all-out concerted advance and attack unprepared. But the complaint breaks out again, louder than ever. As a specimen, we quote from the *N. Y. World* of Aug. 17.

THE PRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is generally felt among the ablest observers of public affairs, that the Administration is wasting in untimely determination and prompt energy by which resolves are translated into acts. In the beginning, allowance was made for the suddenness with which a great war was sprung upon the government, for the unswerving of the secretaries in their

duties, and the large scale on which military and naval operations must be conducted. To maintain a rigorous blockade of several thousand miles of coast, and to draw a rebellion of eight or nine millions of people, requires a magnitude of preparation to which no ability could have proved fully equal. But the administration has now been long enough in power to have acquired a reasonable acquaintance with its own capacity, and the capacity of its subordinates, and have risen to a full comprehension of the great exigency in which it is called to act. The country feels that the time has come when the heads of the several departments must furnish means to meet the emergency equal to the crisis. It must not much longer be considered an undetermined question whether we have at Washington an administration capable of conducting a great war. Thus far, it is felt by very many competent judges that there has been a lack of capacity, system, and of that energy and promptness of details without which there can be no administrative efficiency.*

The recent exhibitions of energy are encouraging and augur hopefully for the future. Let us trust that the arrest of Mr. Faulkner is an earnest that treason is to be no longer tolerated in Washington, and that the spies that warn in that city and communicate government secrets to the rebels will be cleared out with as little remorse as one would squelch a nest of vipers.

The administration must thoroughly awake to the fact that the strength of the rebellion is its death grapple, and that *either the rebellion must be crushed or the government will perish*. There is no use in mincing matters in so momentous a question as this has grown to be. There is nothing which the country will not more readily tolerate than the perpetration of the policy of Baltimore to a renewal of violence. And this we permit! The presence of five or six regiments is required to preserve the peace of Baltimore. And yet a known and avowed enemy, in time of war, is allowed to go there, and in a public harangue, endeavor to stir up the passions of the people.

From the article thus introduced, we quote the following:

IS IT A REAL OR NIMIC WAR?
(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

Senator Breckinridge, who, as is alleged and believed, was concerned in a conspiracy to seize the capital, in February, and become the head of a provisional government, after doing what mischief he could at Washington attempted to stir up the passions of Baltimore to a renewal of violence. And this we permit! The presence of five or six regiments is required to preserve the peace of Baltimore. And yet a known and avowed enemy, in time of war, is allowed to go there, and in a public harangue, endeavor to stir up the passions of the people.

It is needless to say that this ill-judged and ill-directed fornication emboldens traitors and disheartens loyal citizens. But it may not be unprofitable to say—and we say it with emphasis—that this conduct of Breckinridge is a *real* war. The "harangue" of the other cheek to the smiter must cease. More than enough of these humiliations were endured before the war existed. We must now have "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth!"—blow for blow, and blood for blood.

Actual war, all the severities of which have been visited upon Union men, has existed for a third of a year, costing as more than three thousand lives and more than a hundred million dollars. The prosecution of the war calls for still greater sacrifices. Meanwhile business is paralyzed, property depreciated, and labor unrequited. The sufferings and penalties of war must not, therefore, be all on our side. When such men as Breckinridge come among us, stirring up rebellion, if the government does not deal with them the people will.

The enemy strikes wherever he finds a weak or defenseless point. If a Union visitor is up, a javelin is thrust by it; if a seaman is found in our armor, his weapon is pierced. Privateers, to our great shame and greater annoyance, capture our vessels, capturing our merchandise, and imposing a contribution on our commercial cities. We hold Fort Sumter, but allowed rebels, in reach of its guns, to construct the fortifications and batteries to which it was surrendered. We hold Fort Pickens, but in reach of its guns permit the enemy to strengthen its fortify.

We have a navy—a navy which in other wars was not only our means of defense, our pride and glory, but the terror of our enemies. What has that navy done, or what is it doing with itself, in this war? Has it achieved glory or won a victory? Has it along the coast of the Atlantic, the coast of rebellion, has the navy made its mark? Where and in what way has it annoyed and harassed an enemy who is constantly annoying and harassing us?

Is it not time, we ask earnestly, that the navy should assume its full features and inflict all the penalties of war? Can the government afford, any longer, to invest misgivings and indulgent sympathies? Life and spirit must be imparted to the war, and sea and land confidence restored, by a radical reform in this respect. The enemy must be struck at wherever he can be reached. Expeditions must be sent to attack all along the coast. The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, &c., either *en masse* or all of which States have harbors, villages and cotton fields, on our mercy, are not even menaced!—and, instead of being required to defend themselves, they send

their regiments to *beard us almost in sight of the capital!* We cannot also this day, but earnest article better, than by subjoining the following extract from a letter from an eminent American, just received, and dated—

LONDON, July 21.

I hope soon to hear of vigorous action in the field, and vigorous action out of it, upon all fronts. People with whom I converse on these topics, on both sides of the channel, don't know what to make of us in these respects, and inquire if this business is serious or only boys' play. If the Savannah pirates are not hanged I hope the judge will be. There is mischief hovering here, in the way of piracy, and I am anxious that those projecting such enterprises should realize that a final result awaits them.

We have italicized one brief sentence which, if the writer of it would himself understand it, contains a key to the whole. "The enemy must be struck at, wherever he can be hurt!" Then we must strike at *slavery*. That is the spot where he can be not only hurt, but disabled. The wide world knows that, and wonders why it is spared!—Slavery unmolested is a tower of strength to the rebellion—its motive power, its scepter of internal control, its element of political cohesion—is labor saving machinery, doing up all its camp duty without cost, its producer of supplies for the army, and of the staple of finance, upon which it obtains foreign loans. The northerner who fills his own farm is detained from the army, the southerner with his gang of slaves and overseer has nothing to do but to scheme and fight against us. Of all this, the leading rebels boasted, in the beginning, and, by leaving slavery untouched, we enable them to realize their anticipations as recent letters from the South attest. Besides this, or along with it, we add 700,000 able bodied men to the rebel service, who ought to be, and would gladly and gratefully be employed on our side.

Slavery unmolested by us, is *all this*, to the pro-slavery rebellion, and much more, as will be shown. But slavery transformed by our hostile touch would be an exploding powder-magazine under the whole fabric of the rebellion shattering it, at once, to atoms.

The secret of administrative inefficiency, in the Government, however, lies deeper, still. Slavery tolerated by it, is the tolerance of the pro-slavery rebellion itself, in the very nature of the case, over and above the physical strength it adds to the rebel forces, and subtracts from our own. The core, pith, life-blood, and animus of the rebellion, is slavery. Until slavery is extinguished, the spirit, the exciting cause, the living fact of rebellion, however covered over, or smothered, remains.

On the other hand, the *spirit of liberty*, and nothing short of it, can supply the popular enthusiasm needed to grapple with this despicably pro-slavery rebellion. Where that is wanting, the popular heart is wanting, and no revenues or armies can supply its place. The principle of liberty alone can sustain and guide the momentous struggle upon which we have entered.

An administration not determined to put down slavery, is precisely in the predicament described by *The World*, and by the *Evening Journal*. It is "wandering in INDETERMINATE DETERMINATION."—It can only carry on a "mimic war," not a "real" one. As, in the words of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, "the EXTERMINATION OF TREASON AND REBELLION IS EXACTLY DEFINED BY SLAVERY," so, as the same article in the *Gazette* likewise said, "No rebellion can ever be suppressed which the government first sets up a more sacred than itself; nor ought a rebellion to be conquered by a government which recognizes it as sacred."

The *Gazette* hints, and the public feels that the Government does set up the rebellion as more sacred than itself. The Government is not, itself, conscious of the fact. Nevertheless it is a fact. And it is identical with the fact that the Government, all unconsciously to itself, recognizes slavery, which is the essence of the rebellion, more sacred than itself, more sacred than the inalienable rights and the liberty which it is the province and the glory of Government to protect.

The fact is seen in the solicitude if the Administration to conciliate the few thousands of nominally but delusively "loyal" slaveholders who wish to have slavery preserved, rather than the millions of southern non-slaveholders to whom the eradication of slavery is the thing most earnestly desired.

The fact is seen in the military occupancy of Maryland withdrawing several regiments from the army of advance,

or when they are needed for the defense of the capital when nothing but a proclamation of liberty is wanting to make Maryland as loyal as Massachusetts.

The Administration *thinks itself resolved* to put down the Rebellion, but, in reality it is not and cannot be and it is, resolved to put down slavery, for slavery is the Rebellion. The people, in like manner, *think themselves fully resolved* to put down the rebellion, but *themselves* they resolutely determine to put down *slavery*, they will know that all their previous resolution was but hesitancy and irresolution.

The people *try* to have confidence in their Government, just as the Government *tries* to win it, but whenever the Government proclaims emancipation, their earnestness and confidence will be real and unbounded. No human being will be able to doubt its earnestness, and intensity, then.

The people, now, cannot help feeling that something—they know not what—is wanting in the determination resolution of the Government. It does not even occur to the mass of the people, that a proclamation of liberty is the one thing wanting. But, let the Proclamation come, and they will instantly feel that the Government is in earnest, and will be, for the first time, inspired with the same earnestness, then, selves.

It is proper to mention that, since the date when this article of *The World*, appeared, and since this Review of it was penned, the Government has exhibited new and uninvited energy in arresting rebels and spies, and stopping the circulation of treasonable journals. Nevertheless *The Times* is not satisfied. In its issue, August 28, it vehemently insists upon the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Cassius, Secretary of War, and the appointment of Mr. Hunt of Kentucky to his stead. The efficiency of Gen. McCLELLAN, is also admitted by the *Times*, and other Journals. The Secretary of the Treasury has also negotiated a loan of one hundred and fifty millions. But all this does not restore confidence in the Government. The dissatisfaction does not diminish, but increases, as says *The Times* of Feb.,

"But from one end of the country to the other, there is profound and universal discontent with the movements of the War Department—a discontent that takes no definite shape, fastens upon no specific acts, and is not inclined to wage any personal warfare on the present incumbent, but which plants the seeds of a profound distrust, and a heavy, hopeless, lingering discouragement in the public mind."

We have no intention to reason either for or against this impression. We have no desire to assert its existence, or its powerful all-prevailing, and it is at this moment exerting a most depressing and demoralizing influence upon the general tone of the country. We do not describe the whole of it to absolute dissatisfaction with Mr. Cameron."

This confirms and strengthens the view we have taken. The cause of distrust lies back of the mere symptoms, and fastens upon the Government, and is not inclined to wage any personal warfare on the present incumbent, but which plants the seeds of a profound distrust, and a heavy, hopeless, lingering discouragement in the public mind."

While the proceeding was in the hands of the type-setter, the batteries victory, and still more, the proclamation of Fremont looking toward emancipation, has invigorated the nation. Let us hope that it may not be temporary, but progressive.

For the Principle. THE TWO BROTHERS—ONE OF WHOM HAD NO FATHER!

"Mother, I'm very sure I heard you say,
To old Aunt Sally, here, the other day,
As I was playing with young master Fred,
To help him load and draw his little sled,
That Freddy's pa and mine, were both the same,
And, were I not a slave, I'd have his name."

I did my child; for master Freddy's dad,
I cannot tell how many sons he had;
And daughters, too; but none had Freddy's name;
Though every one belongs to Freddy's pa!"

"If that be true, I'm sure I cannot tell,
Why he should trust me, and I, Fred so well:
One week ago, when they went off to town,
He seized the driver's whip and knocked me down
Then he and master Fred, by mistress's aid,
Rode off, nor seemed to care if I had died!"

Why, Sam! I'll knock you down. What did you
You, sure, had, *only* been, and *away* too!
For our old master seldom shows such punk
Without a cause, unless when he is drunk;
And he was not drunk then, for I was there;
To help my mistress dress, and plait her hair!
But you provoked him much, you must not know
Or he would not have had dealt you such a blow!
Then tell, my son, just what you did or said,
For which he gave that blow upon your head!"

* *The World*, we think will admit that the management of the financial Department, by Mr. Chase is fully registered an exception. W. P. M. G.

"*Shining I like women that have pretty faces*
And be they black, white," was said to me.
 Old master swore, for any lady, was master
 Mistress was deadly pale, nor even bluish
 If once again I called him, "brother Fred!"
 He waved, by 'h' he'd knock me still and away
"Take that," he'd he, and struck the heavy blow
 Which laid me, senseless, on the ground, below.

Ah—ah! my son, that told the simple tale
 No, I like you, (as Fred) as his hall
 Of all the more in yonder cotton fields
 Or in the parlor kitchen, drawing room
 Or chamber—maid, my master, would be
 Though I am sure that half have sprung from Fred's eye
 (But not a soul was born of Fred's eye)
 Not one can master Fred as brother claim
 Or have a title to a father's name."

"Well, mother, that is *sin*—pray tell me how
 (For I would see and understand this, now.)
 That we can both be sons of master Gage.
 One father have, and we no near an age,
 And yet can no relation justly claim?
 Nor I can be allowed my father's name?"

"Take care," dear son, beware! If master Gage
 Did know you called him father, he would rage.
 And, in his madness, dead you reach a blow.
 As stiff and cold in death would you lay low!
 No planter's son, whose mother is a slave,
 Nor father's love nor care can ever crave:
 As you were born of her, who is not free,
 So you, like her, a slave must ever be.
 Though slave may be as Fred; just as bright,
 And his complexion near or just as white;
 Or though he be a son, and 'tis well known,
 That no son must be born of a slave's loins!"

"Why is it, my son, I can't explain,
 Though, in the mansion, working 'nigh and main,
 And passing in and out, as used to trudge,
 I heard, some time ago, from learned Judge,
 That none, in slaves, would ever yet detect
"A single right, which white men must respect."
 So you and master Fred, though each his son
 Must not both call Gage father; only one;
 That relation master Fred can have;
 Not you, because you are a slave.
 Nor can a slave, though you or any other,
 Pretend to call young master Fred, a brother."

"To understand all this I'm at a loss
 'Till I should puzzle out my Doctor Ross.
 How can a son, though born a slave,
 And yet, a son, though ne'er a father have?
 You say, Old Jack, who comes in every day,
 And here is always, every night, to stay;
 Who earnest prays, at eve and dawn of light,
 That you and he may fight the Christian's fight
Is not my father though he seems like one,
 And him I love, as I I love a son?
 But if, of master Gage I use my breath
 I call him father, that would be my death
 If it be true of all the slaves on earth,
 The day of death is better than of birth."

"True, true, my son, we look for our release
 Beyond the grave, where all our woes shall cease
 When we are sent from his master shall be free.
 And God, you know, is Father, we shall see
 In this our wretched time, as slaves for ill.
 No such relation is, as man and wife
 Nor can the parent or the child be sure,
 That their connexion shall a day endure
 Nor is it in their power to God obey."

For all depends on what the tyrants say
 Their words come, and—*never*—can
 Do any more to reach the rights of man
 When I was back in yonder days of life
 I loved poor Tom, and he called me his wife
 But Tom was sold, I never saw him more
 But hope to meet him on bright Gibeon's shore

When I was sold, and dragged to master Gage's
 I found myself like a bird with its cage
 From day to day, and with its woe I was bound
 No escape, no hope, how I was bound
 At length he lashed me, on my naked back,
 To make me remember that I had been sold Jack

There I sat in agony, and in long days
 For mistress Gage must be a *man*
 I think I shiver to this day the Lord
 She often taught me from his blessed word
 To escape from death and worse, as this is good
 I gave consent to what old Gage proposed
 So, from that day, and months ere you were sold,
 Old Jack and I have lived here, thus, widowed
 But never have we lived as man and wife
 For as we vowed, till God shall send our life

There stands his bunk, as you may always see
 And here's a tattered rug, for you and me
 This cabin both, though forced to seek,
 We'll both live single, till the day we die
 Though Jack's loved, near has gone to far and
 And my poor Tom, near Mississippi's mouth
 While both, or either, live, our marriage vow
 If ever sacred, must be sacred now
 While Master swears, that you are old Jack's boy
 And then exiles with sheer Satan's joy
 He knows would the shameful truth deny
He knows your father's gift to him the day.

May God forgive me, is the father's name,
 That threats and lash drove me to sin and shame—
 If from both sin and death I cannot fly,
 I'll flee from sin and yield myself to die.

PHILATHOPUS

North Latitude, 45°, March 18, 1861
 *Ecol. 7, 1.

"Note.—I have it well authenticated that there are Christian slaves, of both sexes, who will suffer death rather than violate the seventh commandment.

More than twenty-five years ago I had in my family, for about two weeks, two *negro* females, who had escaped from a Southern city. One was quite black the other of very light complexion, symmetrical features, beautiful; could write some, and was very intelligent and lady-like. I had a pleasant conversation which induced the belief that her master intended to sell her, for what purpose may be easily conjectured. She determined upon escape and succeeded, with the other already mentioned. She avowed, with an emphasis which evinced the most determined Christian decision, that she would die before she would be taken back to be insulted, as she had reason to apprehend. She said to me, "I could not think it *wrong* to try and gain my liberty, or I would not have made the attempt."

Those females were both members of the M. E. Church, and a leader of the class in which their names were enrolled was sent on, like a blood-hound, to arrest her. She was taken to a *place* where he arrived in a Northern city, even before the fugitives were brought on shore. He advertised them in the dailies, offering a reward of several thousand dollars for their arrest and delivery to him, and declared that he would expect a fortune, but that he would get and take him back. Thank God! they escaped the clutches of the *plunder* class leader, for we sent them to Halifax.

After their safe arrival at that "city of refuge" the one who could write, sent me a letter, expressing the greatest gratitude to God that she could now feel, and call herself her own, and desiring me to thank all those who had given her assistance.

Eleven years ago, as we were in the States, where she preferred to live, and was regularly married. But even now, if living, she is liable to be seized and dragged back into slavery, under an Act, which would disgrace the code of Draco; and President Lincoln, according to his own assurance, would be prompt to deliver up the victim! For this reason, I have carefully avoided designating localities. — O tempora! — O mores! — P.

DILEMMAS AND QUESTIONS.

Gen. Scott was compelled to risk the battle of Manassas against his judgment and his wishes—*Albany Atlas and Argus*.

Is it not true that this calumny was stopped? Gen. Scott ordered that battle in his own time, and in perfect confidence that it would be won and nothing but the failure of Gen. Patterson and his army had do his duty caused it to be lost. The slanderers of Gen. Scott ought to invent some new falsehood.—*Tribune*

The *Tribune*, first and chief of "the slanderers of Gen. Scott" is forgetting itself. It is a falsehood now to the South. Gen. Scott ordered the battle of Manassas in his own time and in perfect confidence that it would be won. Mr. Richardson, of the floor of the House, said:—"I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle, and quoted from Gen. Scott's own lips these words:—"I have fought this battle against my judgment."

As God is my judge, I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not.—*The Week*

It is no part of my intention to interfere in the quarrels of the trio above named. We have a question or two of public importance to call in respect to it.

If Gen. Patterson disobeyed orders, why is he not brought

to account for it? If he did so, what shall be thought of his officers? And who is to be held responsible for them? Is it in the hands of the public?—*Against his judgment and wishes*—*That* who overruled him.

PROPOSED CHARGES.

The N. Y. *Times* (25th Aug.) urges the appointment of Secretary Cameron from the War Department on the ground of a general distrust of the management of the war, and urges the appointment of Joseph Holt of Kentucky in his place. Of the *Times*' publication of Mr. Holt, the country knows nothing, and the *Times* says nothing probably for the best of reasons. What then is the argument of the *Times* for the appointment? It is first, that the Democratic party should receive a greater share of the office; second, that "the glorious Union of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, should receive recognition." These do not strike us as very forcible reasons. If there is to be a change give us a man of better military qualifications, and less liable to be tender of the "peculiar" institution that underlies the rebellion.

We have a suspicion, by the bye, that neither member of the Cabinet is more to be blamed than Mr. Cameron for the inefficiency of his department.

EMANCIPATION IMPOSSIBLE.

While the *Evening Post* is terrifying its readers with pictures of the horrors that would instantly result from a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, the *World* is more obligingly, but no less absurdly, teaching its readers to laugh at the idea that such a proclamation could ever be made known to the slaves at all! It says:

"But would such a proclamation emancipate the slaves? Pray how would it reach them? Who is to tie this bell to the secession cat? Who is to carry copies of the proclamation to the plantations and distribute them there? If the agents of distribution go singly or in small squads, they will swing from the neck-trees. If it is carried by armies, it cannot reach the slaves until the opposing armies have first been conquered. But how can it be the means of victory if it can take place only after victory has been achieved?"

Therefore a demonstration truly and one that would afford great "aid and comfort" to the rebel States, if it could be conveyed to them, and he believed.

EAST TENNESSEE—WHY NOT PROTECTED?

Why does not the Government protect the loyal citizens of East Tennessee?

Will it be answered that it is because they are unable to protect them.

Then we have another question to ask. Why is it that it is not able to protect them? Why, but because it will not call to its aid the slaves and free colored people of Tennessee, and the surrounding States? Does any one doubt that, by this measure, the Government could protect the loyal citizens of East Tennessee?

Will it be said that the persecuted and fleeing loyal citizens of East Tennessee would not welcome such protection?

We answer, first, that the statement is incredible; second, that if it be true, then those citizens deserve no protection? Third, that (the case being as first stated) there is no possible protection for them,—fourth, that the supposed loyalty of such citizens, refusing protection for themselves and families left the process should overturn slavery, is no loyalty at all it would see the Government itself overturned rather than see slavery overturned, for no man holds the protection of the Government more sacred than the protection of himself and his family.

What we have said of East Tennessee, we might say of Western Virginia, of Kentucky, of Missouri, of Maryland. The professed loyalty of "Union" men in those States who is the awful crisis now impending, when the safety of the capital, of the government and of our nationality is in suspense, would be sacrificed at the adoption of so evidently necessary a measure, is no loyalty at all, but is treason, more dangerous than that which openly musters under the banner of Beauregard.

From a Proclamation is condemned by the *Lexington (Ky.) Journal* (Whig, edited by Fremont, a Northern man, but is approved by the *S. Louis Mo. Republican*, a Democratic paper heretofore opposed to Fremont.

The Principal.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

For business for the *Principal* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor, because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

ALL letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, next to 45 Beekman street, near to Box 1122, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

SLAVEHOLDING UNIONISTS.

Much is said about a class of slaveholders who are supposed to be Unionists, and the policy of the Government in its conduct of the war, is shaped very much with a view of conciliating them. For this reason, the fugitive slaves of Unionists are returned. For this reason the government hesitates to declare the fugitive slaves held and employed by Gen. Butler as "contraband," free. For this reason, the government permits, if it does not instruct its Generals to issue Proclamations declaring their readiness to put down insurrections of slaves, thus repelling from their standard, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, who would be glad to fight the battles of their country!

But who are these slaveholding Unionists and how many of them are they, for the sake of whose aid, the aid of these hundreds of thousands are spurned?

Every slaveholder who desires to continue being a slaveholder—every slaveholder who desires the continuance of slavery, is either a *Secessionist*, or else he is a *Unionist conditionally*—the condition being, that in his opinion, slavery can be maintained more certainly *within* the Union, than *outside* of it.

There is not, probably, a single exception to this rule. The slaveholder wishing to retain slaves and to perpetuate slavery, holds slavery paramount to the Union, and will abandon the Union the very first moment that he thinks slavery can be better secured outside of the Union than inside of it. The policy of the Government and of its Generals is evidently founded upon the supposition that this is so. They dare not do anything to disturb slavery, lest they should lose the co-operation of such *Unionists*.

The first question is, how much is the co-operation of such *Unionists* worth, if we could have never so many of them?

The second question is, how many such slaveholding Unionists have we in the country—and in a position to render us any assistance?

I. What is the loyalty worth that is conditioned on a national question of slavery? The present condition of the country would seem to furnish an answer to that question. So long as the Government was but the servile tool of the slaveholders, affording them its pap and its protection of slavery, so long they remained "loyal," and no longer. Just so fast as they have given up the hope of a continuance of the old state of things, they have given up their allegiance to the Union.

The difference between a loyal and disloyal slaveholder, is not a difference of principle or of character, (not only a difference of calculations and of circumstances.

The probability is, that the country has more to fear from the treachery of Union slaveholders, than from the open opposition of the Rebel.

II. How many of these slaveholding Unionists are there, who are in a condition to render us any assistance? We can count upon none out of three or four border States. A thousand or two of such would, we think, be a large estimate. But what if they were ten, twenty, or thirty thousand? If unreliable as we hold them to be, the more of them, the worse.

But allowing them to be reliable, and to number thirty

or even forty thousand men, can we afford to offset those against ten times the number of stalwart, muscular negroes, insured to labor to hard fare, no privation, and panting for freedom?

The able bodied male slaves, capable of bearing arms, may be put down at 700,000. This estimate is based upon *Evening Post's* estimate of the military capabilities of the State of New York, which has a population somewhat short of that of the slaves. But we will take the *Post's* statement of enrolled militia of the State of New York, namely 400,000, which, it says, the State could spare for the army, without danger to the home defence. The slaves could as easily furnish us with the same number, as our readers are already aware.

For the sake of securing the help of 30,000 slaveholding Unionists, then, we risk the help of 400,000 slaves

The proportion is as 30 to 400, or as 3 to 40, or as 1 to 13.

On what principle of military science, or of wise state-manship, can we afford to do this?

What is it but servility, deep seated, habitual, inveterate servility, that causes either the people or the Government to hold back, or to hesitate, for a moment, in a case so perfectly transparent?

THE SLAVES HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

WHICH PARTY SHALL SECURE IT?

No time to lose.

The *Times* of July 29, discusses again, the "connection of slavery with the war"—declares slavery "a doomed institution"—that "slavery has everything to do with the war," though "the war," thus far, "has had nothing to do with slavery"—that "but for slavery, the Southern States would be on as good terms with those of the North, as Illinois is with Massachusetts, and the idea of dissolving the Union or of a war between the North, would be as preposterous as that of a war between Pennsylvania and Ohio!"—that "the most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure of the political malady is the abolition of slavery"—and that "such a necessity seems to be rapidly pressing upon us, in an opinion not confined to the school of abolitionists."

And yet the *Times* says:

"It is not probable that this thorough treatment of the cause will be adopted at present, if at all."

The reason given by the *Times* are that it would "require a vast deal of moral courage and political sagacity"—and then—"from the stand point of constitutional right, nothing short of a great political necessity could justify it."

What, then, does the *Times* expect, will be the result? It says, (speaking of the Rebels:)

"Providence seems to be using their ungovernable ambition to bring about the overthrow of the wicked and barbarous system they would diffuse over the world; and now that their necks, as well as their fortunes, are staked upon the issue of the war they have waged, it is not at all improbable that their necessities will forestall the action of the General Government, by compelling them to become its destroyers. Already we hear of black regiments, before the first campaign is over, and when the fatigues of campaigning, the chances of battle, and the ravages of disease, shall have destroyed the flower of their youth, we shall hear of whole armies of blacks, who will receive liberty on the condition of defending the lives of their late masters."

So the *Times* expects that, for want of sufficient "moral courage and political sagacity" to become radical abolitionists, the National Government and the people of the North, will fail to proclaim liberty to the rebels and enlist them against the rebels; while the rebels themselves will confer liberty upon them, in order to carry their purpose of defeating the Government.

Will. We know it is not improbable that they will do so, if we give them the opportunity. Several of the South American Generals in their war of rebellion against Spain liberated their slaves, and secured their aid in securing their independence.

But is the *Times* prepared to accept that solution of the problem, and see the Union broken up, and the nation severed, rather than muster and exercise "the moral courage and political sagacity" to do its part toward urging upon

the nation the measure upon which the preservation of its integrity is so evidently suspended?

Does the spectre of an imaginary "Constitutional right to maintain 'the wicked and barbarous system'" still stand in its way, at the moment when it sees the slaveholders themselves preparing to repudiate it? Nay, after they have already repudiated it, by abjuring the Constitution itself.

The *Times* should examine "Our National Charters" and see how utterly unfounded is the pretence of any such "Constitutional right."

Radical abolitionists will see in this scruple of the *Times* where the chief difficulty now lies. Inattention to the Constitution as it is, in the light of its antecedents, appears to be the grand obstacle to further progress. Can it not be overcome?

The slaves, according to the *Times*, hold the balance of power. Which side shall have the benefit of it? There is no time to be spared.

WHY TREASON IS TOLERATED.

The N. Y. *Times*, in common with our Daily Journals, is complaining that traitors falling into the hands of the Government are not treated as traitors. Says the *Times*, (July 15.) "We do not see at present, any remedy for this state of things. We do not punish treason, because we attach no meaning to the word."

The reason of all this is plain enough, and the remedy a simple one. The traitors are not punished, because they belong to the venerated oligarchy of the country, and the Government, still tolerating the existence of that oligarchy, and pledged "not to interfere with it" regard it with reverence. This is a necessity of human nature from which they cannot escape. Every man who is willing to tolerate, in this Republic, an order of nobility, a lordly class of slaveholders, does, in fact, venerate the nobles, whether he knows it or not; and the effect of that veneration, when the occasion offers, will manifest itself in some way. Put H. J. Raymond or Horace Greeley in the place of Lincoln and Seward, and they would treat the nobility just as they are now treated, unless they determined to abolish the order by the abolition of slavery. We mean no disrespect or disparagement to either of the gentlemen just named. Put any other names there, and the statement would prove good. This is only uttering the truism that a thing cannot be, and not he, at the same time. Servility can no more be separated from the tolerance of slavery, than guilt can be separated from sin.

THE OLD POST OFFICE STAMPS.—We must notify our friends that the old Post Office stamps will, henceforth, be of no use to us, as remittances instead of money; and we request that they will send only the new.

To C. K. W. A letter to J. S. G. will probably reach him directed to 110 Washington Street, Providence, (R. I.) if sent immediately.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

We begin our record, this week, with the boldest document that the conductors of the anti-rebellion war has yet produced—the heaviest blow we trust, that has yet been struck, toward a successful termination of the struggle.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, AUG. 31.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the *Commanding General* of the Department should assume the administrative powers of a State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every corner in the State, and whose crimes of the public misfortunes and the victims of a hostile force to graze private and neighbourhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition, the public safety, and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain

to his own judgment. What the exigency required. Martial law sets aside and suspends civil enactments except so far as the military commander sees fit to retain them.

Naval Victory—Capture of Port and Batteries in Hatteras Inlet, N. C.—The expedition from Fortress Monroe proves to have been sent for an object which has been triumphantly accomplished. It was commanded by General Butler and Commodore Stringham, and was directed against the rebel batteries in the forts in Hatteras Inlet, commanding Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, on the coast of North Carolina, the central rendezvous of the rebel pirates. The rebel forces were commanded by Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States Navy.

The United States fleet, consisted of the following vessels:

Minnesota, Flag Ship, "Commodore Stringham. **Wabash**, Capt. Mercer. **Harrist Lane**, Capt. Faunce. **Patience**, Capt. Thompson. **Montello**, Lieut. Grills. **Adelaide**, Capt. Steelwag. **Pembody**, Capt. Lowrey. **Fanny**, Capt. Crosby, and was afterward joined by the *Tempest* and *Susquehanna*.

The rebel Fortresses were Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark. Camp Gwin was situated near by, commanded by Capt. L. H. Clements. The naval attack commenced on Wednesday morning, 28th Aug. at 10½ o'clock. At 10½, the order was given by Gen. Butler for landing the troops, which was soon effected. The firing continued during the day, and was resumed on the next, Thursday, resulting in the capture of the rebel fortresses and forts. The official announcement by Maj. Gen. Wool, says:

The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men, including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1,000 stand of arms, and 75 kegs of powder, 5 stand of colors, and 91 pieces of cannon, including a 10-inch Columbiad, fired loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of coffee, &c.—all of which was achieved by the Army and Navy, and 800 volunteers, and 60 regular artillery of the Army. This gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements.

The prisoners have arrived in New York, except the sick and wounded, eleven in number, who were well cared for, and placed in a hospital in Annapolis. It is said that no one was wounded on our side.

It is reported that this expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress, and awaited only the funds and preparations.

Capt. Steelwag in his Report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that:

"Among the prisoners are Capt. Samuel Barron, Lieut. Shreve, and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away. Lieut. Murdoch late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional."

A letter from Washington says:

"Among the papers captured was a press copy from the late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving, or to leave that port, together with their names, destinations, their cargoes and destination. By the information the rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and size, named in the list, were captured."—Times.

The *Harrist Lane* went ashore, while endeavoring to enter the inlet, but has since been got off.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

Confiscations—Boston, Sept. 2.—The harks Sumter and Mouneygh, principally owned in Charleston, S. C., were seized by the Surveyor of this port today under the confiscation act.

New York—Upwards of thirty vessels have been seized in New York, as property of Southern rebels.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861—Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.—We yesterday heard the sympathetic response made by Pennsylvanians at the foot of the Blue Ridge, to the decree promulgated by Gen. Fremont, that the slaves of Missouri, Rebels were free. It will be recalled in the departments and bureaus here, and speedily grow into the policy of the Federal Administration.

Prominent Kentuckians now in Washington, owners of large numbers of slaves, are jubilant over Fremont's Proclamation, and its probable effect in Missouri and Kentucky, and express the hope that the same maxim will be adopted in the latter State, if the same course is pursued for it.

Boston Telegram.—There has been a fight at Boston Court House. The rebels were routed with a loss of 100 killed a large number wounded, and forty prisoners. On our side, none killed and six wounded. Our loss totaled the town. At Newburgh a rebel force of 1,000 men were attacked by Capt. Crossman, but he was compelled to fall back but is expecting reinforcements. Gen. Rosson is reported out in danger.

Upwards of 80 rebels have been captured by our Navy for attempting to violate the blockade.

Another day's fighting—Franklin, Ky.—A severe yesterday swam the river at this point, passing over the falls, and landing perfectly naked in camp Joe Holt. The negro expressed himself as being the property of Colonel Johnston, of Camp Boone, Tenn. He was this morning returned, under a file of soldiers to Jefferson City, Mo. Colonel Rosson has given Colonel Johnston notice of the act.

Secessionists in the New York Custom House.—Several of the inspectors, recently removed by Collector Barney, applied for their pay yesterday, and refused to take the oath of allegiance. Removed, of course.

Gen. Lyon's remains have been received in New York, and have been conveyed to Connecticut, for interment.

Cape Hatteras is to be occupied by Federal forces, and is being fortified.

Washington September 2.—The pickets of the respective armies on the other side of the Potomac are very close to each other. Last night a party of Michigan soldiers took the camp-kettles of the rebels, and the enemy's pickets took a number of chickens belonging to the Federal troops. This morning the enemy's forces had a dress parade and drill on Munson's Hill. Their heavy artillery is not yet mounted, and no field pieces can be discovered to-day.

Trenching fires at Washington, excite suspicions of a conspiracy to rescue the female rebel prisoners.

Rumors.—There are rumors of the death of Jefferson Davis at Richmond, and of the severe illness of his Vice President Stephens, at Mississippi—also that the Rebel General Lee is inclosed and in danger of being captured—also that Gen. Prentiss had surprised a camp of Missouri rebels, near Springfield, and taken 800 prisoners—also that Lexington, Ky., is in possession of Federal troops. All these items we give, not as news, but as rumors.

Calix, September 2.—General Prentiss and staff arrived at Cape Girard on Sunday afternoon. His army is encamped at Jackson, ten miles west. No secession camps were found between Ironton and Jackson.

Gen. Grant expresses General Prentiss, who has tendered his resignation.

Jeff. Thompson yesterday took \$100,000 from the bank of Charleston, Missouri.

WEDNESDAY, 4th.

Of war news there is little or nothing stirring, this morning. There has been a little excitement, again, at the capital, but all is now quiet. The best news is this:

Wreck of the Pirate Jeff. Davis. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3. The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th of August publishes a letter from Fortmanna, Florida, dated the 21st ult., which has been received at Savannah, Ga., saying that the crew of the pirate ship, the Jeff. Davis, which was lately wrecked on the bar, while trying to get into St. Augustine, Florida.—Herald.

Our morning papers, generally, contain similar announcements. Particulars from the Charleston Mercury are published, which leave no room to doubt that the main fact is authenticated.

The Legislature of Kentucky is about to meet, and hopes are entertained of her wheeling squarely into the Union.

The conscription question.—A Washington Correspondent of the World writes—

A few over-sanguine abolitionists are endeavoring to persuade Unionists and others that the action of Gen. Fremont, in declaring the freedom of all slaves in possession of rebel masters in Missouri, will be speedily followed by the government in relation to all the rebellious States, and have succeeded in raising considerable popular curiosity and excitement in the West. The West is directly informed the intelligence has been industriously given me, that while the course of Gen. Fremont will be maintained, the government does not contemplate any further steps in the same direction at least at present.

Dr. Geo. W. Peckham. Quile Nigamash.—Another Bull Run disaster, or what would be no disaster a flood of abolitionism will give greater and speedily change the aspects of things.

The *Tempest* C. M. A. represents the rebel battery at Ayres' Creek, much strengthened, and that a force was still working upon its intrenchments.—(C. M. A.)

From the Faculty of Arts—Excerpted. Richard Taylor, the famous philanthropist, is dead.

Queen Victoria was most enthusiastically received on Dublin.

In England the aristocracy, and the nobility—the ruling classes as the country is called—are against us, while the people are for us. It is not the aristocracy, and one-sided republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to the nobility system, while the nobility are persons at seeing their trade diminished year by year.

France. The Minister of Public Instruction has acknowledged the right of Democrats to open schools in France. The Emperor's sympathies are entirely with the North, but the people are for us. It is not the aristocracy, and one-sided republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to the nobility system, while the nobility are persons at seeing their trade diminished year by year.

A leading French banker said, if the American Government forced the sale of the slaves as they wished would be taken in Paris, even to the whole sum of five hundred millions. He said that, even if there was a separation between the North and South, there would still remain at the North, a nation of twenty millions of the most productive people in the world, and he considered a loan at seven percent, given by such a people, the most brilliant operation that had been offered to the financial world for a long time.—Cor. Times.

Yesterday's Evening Post has the following:

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE POSITIVE SLAVE LAW.
[FROM THE LEAVENWORTH (KANSAS) TIMES.]

Sometime since, Marshal McDowell, United States Marshal for Kansas, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney-General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The following was the reply:

"ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
July 23, 1861.

"J. L. McDowell, United States Marshal, Kansas:—
Your letter of the 11th inst. received 19th ult. (under frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas), asks advice whether or no you should give your official services in the execution of the *Fugitive Slave Law*.

"It is the President's constitutional duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' That means all the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes, and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And, of course, you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State in the insurrectionary disorders in Missouri, but not individual citizens, and do not change the legal status of the state, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union.

"A refusal, by a ministerial officer, to execute any law, which properly belongs to his office, is official misconduct, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice."

"Very respectfully,
"EDWARD BATES."

The dates show that this letter of Mr. Bates was written immediately after the disaster at Bull Run, evincing a hardness of heart, more inveterate than that of Pharaoh and the plagues of Egypt. "Madness is in their hearts, while they live." Should the Administration undertake, in the free States, to enforce that notoriously wicked and unconstitutional enactment which is no law, a task too hard for Buchanan in his day, the Administration will commit a fatal mistake, even in respect to human support, besides arraying "every attribute of the Almighty" against itself.

Reported Death of Jefferson Davis.—Pro and Con.—
Washington, Sept. 4.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond, brings full confirmation of the reported death of Jefferson Davis.

Davis had been in infirm health for some weeks, and died at Richmond last week.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday makes no mention of the death of Jefferson Davis, but it contained a proclamation of the President calling Congress together again on the third instant, in answer of his failure to deliver to the President, for his signature, the bill containing the anti-slavery amendments.

THURSDAY, 5th.

The report of the death of Jeff. Davis is received again to-day, and generally credited—not so much because of positive information, as because those here who are acquainted with him, have for a long time entertained expectations of his breaking down, and the excitement and responsibility which he has failed to endure, since he became a traitor of the rebellious States.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th ult. announced

he was considerably better in the day previous, and only needed a little rest to insure his perfect recovery.—*Tribune*.

The rumors of the death of the rebel chief which have been current for the last two days, gather so much strength and consistency that we may now regard them as having a sufficient air of probability to justify us in looking with interest to their full confirmation.—*Idem*.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The executive departure has no information or confirmation of the reported death of Jeff. Davis. Intelligence received in army circles, renders such an event as merely probably true.—*Idem*.

Our latest dispatch from Louisville is:—A Nashville telegram of today, says there is no truth whatever, in the reports of Jeff. Davis' death.—*Idem*.

The Sun, however, credits the reports.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Still further confirmation has been received here, of the death of Jefferson Davis, on Monday morning, at Fort Leake, A. M. A person arrived here to-day from Mantua Junction, reiterates the statement already received, and adds that all the officers wear rags on their arms.—*Curr. Herald*.

The report of the death of Jefferson Davis is confirmed by information which appears trustworthy. He is said to have died on Monday morning, at Richmond. His disease was congestive fever.—*Tribune*.

The story is not credited at the White House, the Secretary of State, Gen. Scott or Gen. McClellan's headquarters. Jeff's relatives in town however, and his old physicians, knowing his weak constitution, and liability to sudden death, incline to believe it.—*Curr. Tribune*.

The Washington Star, in an extra issued yesterday, says:

At a late hour last night a branch of the Government received a dispatch from a reliable party in Louisville, notifying it that those in that city understood to be in the closest communication with Richmond, were satisfied of the correctness of the rumors of the death of Jefferson Davis that had reached Louisville from Nashville on the night before.

Fremont and the Administration.—Pro and Con.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:—

The proclamation of General Fremont meets with the fullest approbation of the government, and indeed was suggested by the War Department.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Times*, says:—

The proclamation of General Fremont is still the subject of much comment. The government had not given instructions for such a declaration, nor was it known here that such was to be made. But, nevertheless, there is not one member of the Cabinet who does not approve and sustain the principles declared by Gen. Fremont.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is here to reconstrue against the extension of Martial Law over the entire State, and to speak for the restoration of the Provisional Government, of which he is the Chief Executive, but he will be unable to induce any action. The President is determined to induce energy and firmness to commanders by sustaining them in such measures as they may deem necessary to insure success, and he will take no step backward.

The Sun says:—

Is it too good to be true?—Gen. Fremont's action in proclaiming Martial Law over Missouri, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Express*, was in pursuance of express instructions from the War Department to Gen. Fremont, by telegraph. He possesses the entire confidence of the War Department and the Administration. The latter has placed unlimited command of men and absolute power within the State of Missouri in the hands of Gen. Fremont, and he is expected to push forth to bring back Missouri to the position of a loyal State.

We have an incredible rumor from Louisville, that the President has telegraphed to members of the legislature, repealing U. S. Fremont's policy in regard to slaves.

The *tribune* states, at Old Point Fort Monroe, some eighteen hundred, including women and children.—*Idem*.

Rebel force near Washington. The intelligence from the Virginia side of the Potomac, states that the rebels are concentrating troops at short distance in the rear of the Chain Bridge.

Congressmen. They are still at Richmond, and have to take his term in seeking and carrying water for the prisoners.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, Sept. 2.]

Missouri. We were from Mr. Watson, a gentleman who left Richmond and arrived by the North Missouri Railroad Friday night, that a fight took place at Lexington, Lafayette county, on Thursday last, in the day time, between 4,500 rebels and 430 Home Guards and United States troops, in the afternoon. The rebels were defeated. The attack was made by the rebels who were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed in the battle, and three of their pickets. None of the Union force was killed.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—We have been informed by a reliable person that last week, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ordered Marshal Murray to arrest Ben Wood, editor and proprietor of the *Rich. News*. Wood was privately summoned, and left this city, and went to the Chain House, on the Canada side of the suspension Bridge. After his departure, Fernando Wood went to a number of leading Republican politicians among whom was Thurlow Weed. Fernando promised, if the order for Ben's arrest, were countermanded, he would exert himself in behalf of Thurlow Weed's interest at the Syracuse Convention. The exact terms of the contract are not definitely known, by those outside the "ring," but suffice it to say "brother Ben," returned to this city last Sunday evening, and can be seen every day promenading Broadway.—*The Sun*.

FRIDAY, 6th.

Jeff. Davis.—Up to this morning, the authenticity of the death of Jeff. Davis, is not fully established.—the *Herald* says that "the report is confirmed."—the *World*, that "it is generally discredited at Washington."—the *Times*, that "Gen. Butler says 'it is denied at Norfolk.'"—the *Tribune*, that "it is believed in Louisville (Ky)." the *Sun*, that "it is a subject of controversy."

North Carolina is now said to be "still in the Union" is "Governor loyal," its "State troops withdrawn from Virginia," a full delegation to Congress will be sent to help debate and vote on the methods of dealing with treason all in consequence of the Hatteras victory; whereas our verdant Unionists but not Abolitionists, are surprisingly jubilant. Their prospect of maintaining the Union, with slavery, brightens.

"Fremont Returns Union Slaves"—*St. Louis, Sept. 5.*—Three runaway slaves, caught a few days since by a party of federal troops at Meramore bridge, have been brought to this city, and will be delivered up to their owners, on sufficient proof of their loyalty.

The New York State Democratic Convention at Syracuse, have had a severe struggle, resulting in a victory of the Tammany Hall, or Union delegates over the Moat Hall, or rebel sympathizers. The latter were excluded.

Battles daily expected; in Western Virginia, between *Wise* and *Rosecrans*—also near Washington, between *Bean*, and *McClellan*.

Sad Accident to Ex-Gov. Briggs. Boston, Sept. 5.—Yesterday, Ex-Gov. Briggs, at his residence in Pittsfield, in attempting hastily to take down a coat hanging in a room, displaced a loaded musket, which discharged, the shot carrying away his left jaw, and inflicting a very serious if not fatal wound.

Kentucky. Gov. Magoffin's Message pleads for neutrality, but promises to support the Legislature.

Cairo, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. Gov. Grant this morning telegraphed the Kentucky Legislature that the Confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky, were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. The schooner Abbie Bradford of Boston, a prize of the privateer Sumter, was recaptured by the Powhatan, and has arrived at the Navy-Yard, with one of the rebel prize crew, in irons. He has been sent to jail.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. The Boston banks made another specie gain of \$370,000 to day, which was the total rise held to about \$7,200,000. The Sub-Treasury department amounts to over one million and a quarter.

German Grammar and Reading Book.—We have been favored with a copy of a "*Schreiben der Englischen Sprache*"—a grammar, reading book of the English language,—which has been published at Göttingen, by F. Grasschutz and D. Rosell, Jr. It is a work of 140 pages, and in addition to its reading lessons, contains several chapters exhibiting the structure of the English language, being intended for the use of German students. Mr. Rosell, one of the publishers of this useful work, is a son of D. D. Rosell, the well-known restaurant keeper on Fulton street, in this city, opposite the City Hall. Mr. Rosell, junior, left Brooklyn for Germany some three years since, and is now a student in the University of Göttingen, in Germany. The book which himself and his associate has published, in its matter and arrangement, exhibits not only a familiarity with the comparative relation and grammatical characteristics of the two languages, but is methodically and successfully arranged in its details. We trust it may prove an important aid in the dissemination of a more accurate knowledge abroad, as to the scope and comprehensiveness of the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton.—*Brooklyn Evening Star*.

ONE HUNDRED RIFLEMEN OF COL. MONTGOMERY'S THIRD KANSAS REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War has accepted a company
ONE HUNDRED SHARP SHOOTERS

To be enlisted by me for Colonel Montgomery's Regiment in the Brigade of GEN. JAMES H. LANE, and Division of

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. FREMONT

To be in readiness for marching order Sept. 22, 1861. Able bodied men, of temperate habits, and accustomed to the use of the Rifle, desirous to enlist in this company, to enter the service of the U. S. with the above distinguished leaders, for three years or the war, should apply at once in person or by letter to

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

JEFFERSON, Ashabula County, Ohio.
Or to
Local Recruiting Agent
Due notice will be given of the time and place of rendezvous.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principle.

LOVE AND CARE OF THE SAVIOUR.
What tender love does Jesus bear
For sinful mortals, dying clay,
That He should all our sorrows share,
And for us give his life away.

May all the tokens of his love
Breathe sweetest peace in every soul,
While we in faith still rise above
The sinning ways that round us roll

He is our captain; o'er the sea
He comes to calm the tempest's roar,
Hides o'er the waters dark with me,
My pilot to the heavenly shore.

Behold Him pointing far away
To where the haven will be found,
Still bidding us to "watch and pray,"
Nor fear the waves of trouble round.

Oh voyager, on life's stormy sea,
Securely o'er the billows ride;
For while He holds the helm for thee,
E'er may you walk your bark beside.

August, 1861.

Geo.

COME FORTH!

"The Resurrection and the Life"
Bull o'er the dead reclines,
There is no grave, however deep,
That can its charge for ever keep—
But at that roll, resigns.

"Come forth!" "tis o'er a buried world
That Jesus hounds to day,
And weeps that his love are dead
Deep-wrapped with their earthly bed,
Bond and land flit they lay.

"Come forth!"—thou miser, from thy boards!
Thou wretched, from thy dream!
He loosed the bands of pleasure, pride
Or indolence, where'er thou roam:
Thy mispent years—redeem!

"Come forth!"—the Master's voice is heard
It fills the air and earth!
To Truth, to Duty is the call
To God who is our Aim in All,
To Love as Life and worth

MANLINESS IN RELIGION

WEALTH, ease and effeminacy have always been found to stand to each other in the order of logical sequence. They are never inverted. Wealth is never the sequence of effeminacy or ease. Rugged bodies and great endurance are found among the poor pioneers who first enter the wilds and forests to contend with untamed nature. We rarely find big men among the wealthy, and little of the physical weakness under the influence of success. It soon not only does not leave labor, but begins to pick up in a disreputable and degrading, and those who are compelled to do it as degraded and inferior. The mind suffers much also in this demoralization, for like the body, it strengthens by labor.

The children of the wealthy are seldom equal to their parents. But there is no part of our nature in which the deteriorating influence of these elements—wealth and ease—are more felt than in the moral character of the man. As in the poorer and more laborious classes we find less refinement, elegance and grace of manner, more coarseness of expression and dress, even to rudeness, increasing as we descend, caring less how strongly or offensively they speak or act; and as among the rich no pains are spared to dress elegantly, act gracefully, and speak softly and refinedly, so is it in morals. The sharp corners and asperities of religion unobjectionable to the poor, are laid aside as offensive to the wealthy; and our expressions and actions are modified to make them agreeable to our associates and the community in general. Severe morals are in the way of luxurious habits and ease, are unwelcome to the wealthy, and are not practiced by them. Vice, also, having been shorn of some of its vulgarities, and beautifully veneered with the thin forms of grace, does not appear in its hideous nakedness, and hence does not offend the effeminate taste.

In the early history of a race, the strong doctrines and high examples and principles are preached and practiced. But when wealth and refinement are in the ascendant, stern virtues are laid aside, with all else that interferes with our enjoyment. Labor gives place to ease; hard benches are exchanged for cushioned seats; wooden axes for elliptic springs. Thus morals become less and less severe, until we are ready to sanction any thing not offensive in form, that may minister to our indulgence. We need more genuine manliness in religion, as well as in the forum. We want to get rid of this imbecile, cowardly and knavish spirit which discards hard names and unpolished forms, and seeks for soft, velvet terms, lest some one's feelings will be wounded; dreads to be exact in morals, lest some one may be impliedly censured. A vigorous discussion best excites the mind to healthy action. The pulpit and hall of legislation should be the place where the athletes in wisdom and knowledge should perform their finest and strongest feats in moral exercises; where mind should contend with mind, and truth with error. As nothing can give size and power to the muscles of the body but constant, vigorous practice, so in the mind and morals, nothing but the severest principles can bring out the strongest points of truth, and give men great religious excellence. Like men unaccustomed to go to dizzy heights, Christians sicken when they gaze from lofty moral eminences; but when they are used to scaling the highest planes of truth and duty they enjoy the view which the elevation affords them, without a thought of danger.

Much as the fall has damaged our nature, it has not obliterated all the noble faculties with which we were originally endowed.

Among the ungodly, we see the clear intellect shining forth like a sun; the conscience, which is "the near-while either accusing or else excusing, with divine fidelity; noble impulses of benevolence and affection towards children, relatives and friends, the poor and the unfortunate. These powers should be developed, and put into action. Grace proposes to do that very work. We are not simply to be saved hereafter from sulking, but both here and in heaven it is the divine intention to put into active service all the exalted powers and faculties of the human soul in the right direction. As in the physical world we fall the timber in the forests, clear away the stones and weeds, and plant fields of luxuriant grain and fruits, so in the moral world we must remove what is offensive, barren and injurious, and sowing the seeds of divine truth, supplant the forest growths of our nature with waving fields of heavenly fruits. We do not want our flower gardens, beautiful as they may be, to be larger than our grain-fields. The useful must transcend the merely ornamental.—*American Baptist*.

The present of the above, brought to mind the observation of a British brother not long previous, that the churches and ministry of this country have failed greatly, of late years, to train up a membership of strong-minded, stable, manly Christians, able to do and endure what the present times require of them. Much of the religious training of the times has had a tendency to foster feeble forms of character, and has been a failure.

plans they have been held up for imitation. The graces of gentleness, charity and liberality have been so disproportionately commended and distasteful to a man with an intelligent reverence and firmness of principle is regarded a disturber. The cry of "peace, peace," that everywhere with rebellion finds more favor with some religiousists than the spirit of justice that seeks to deliver the oppressed.

From the Christian Register.

FORGIVENESS.

Little Nelly Palmer was a sweet little girl of about five years of age, and every night she loved to kneel down by her mother's side and pray. One of the prayers which was in the habit of using was "The Lord's Prayer." One night, after having undressed, she knelt down as usual, but when she got so far as "forgive us our debts as we forgive—" she stopped short and burst into tears.

"What is the matter my child?" said her mother.

"O'ma, I did not pray it all, and I can't pray it, I mustn't pray it," she added.

"And why not, Nelly?"

"Because'ma, I haven't forgiven Susy Flinders for spoiling my doll's face this morning."

"But I thought you had forgiven her, Nelly, when you saved the orange for her to day, from dinner."

"I thought so too, 'ma, but you know I haven't seen her yet, and when I think of that great ink-spot all soaked into the wax, and think how wicked Susy looked, my heart feels real wicked too, and I'm afraid if she should look so again at me, I couldn't give her the orange, or forgive her either."

"Not if you remember that it is just such as she that Christ told you to forgive?"

"Oh dear, 'ma, I don't know," said Nelly, still sobbing.

"Poor Dolly's face will never be clean again, and Susy needn't have done it; it would be easier to bear if it had been an accident."

"Yes, I know, Nelly, and there would be less to forgive; but if you can do it now, it will be easier for you to forgive greater wrongs when you get older."

"Why'ma, what could be greater? Dolly's face is spoiled!"

"It would be greater, when you are grown up, to have somebody put a great black spot on your character by some slander. It is done to somebody every day, Nelly, and you must not escape; and if you can not forgive a wrong to Dolly, will you be able to do better towards one against your self?"

"But, 'ma, how can I make forgiveness, when it won't come itself into my heart?"

"You can pray Christ to send it, can't you?"

"Ye—s," she answered slowly, "but I'd rather you would ask for me first, please do, won't you, 'ma?"

So the mother besought the grace of forgiveness for her little girl, who then prayed for herself, and to her mother's surprise, added also the "The Lords prayer." And she whispered, as she rose up, "I wasn't afraid to say that then, 'ma, for I felt forgiveness coming into my heart when we were praying; and I shan't be afraid to give her the orange, to-morrow."

M. F. G.

A THEOLOGICAL OF FOUR SUMMERS.

The Boston Journal says "A friend of ours has a fair-headed boy of four summers, who, after being the other day for some time lost in thought, broke out thus: 'Pa, can God do everything?' 'Yes, dear.' 'Could he make a two-year old colt in two minutes?' 'Why he would not wish to do that, Freddy.' 'But if he did wish to, could he?' 'Yes, certainly, if he wished to.' 'Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?'"

The boy was wiser than some theological writers who forget that it is not a prerogative of omnipotence to compass impossibilities, absurdities, and contradictions.

A Southern Doctor of Divinity who admitted that slavery was not right by the laws of nature contended, that it had been made right by divine institution and revelation! That Doctor should be sent to school at the flaxen-headed Yankee boy.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

A short time ago a dog, well known to the English race, was afflicted from his frequent travellings with his master, presented himself at one of the stations in the Fleet-street, Preston and Leamington line. After looking round for some

length of time, he saw the passengers and in the morning just as the train was about to start he leaped into one of the compartments of the carriage, and laid himself down by the seat. At the different stations the sagacious brute went out, but returned to his master, and only finding him turn to his place. And thus he went to the end of the trip, and there on discovering the object of his search, he laid again to the place he started from on an railway line, and to Liverpool, pursued his way on. At Preston, there met another fair, and finally at Carlisle sagacity and faithfulness of the animal were rewarded, finding his master. Their joy at meeting again was great.

SORRY FOR HIM

A rich man, by a really careless, by careless do brought his outrage against the wagon of a laborer, was the rich man's fault that the two vehicles came in collision. The laborer's wagon was heavily loaded, he gave more than half the road. The man in the carriage asked him early, while they were extracting the vice. When he had driven on, the companion of the laborer said "I should not have taken his abuse as patiently as you." "Poor fellow, I am sorry for him," said the laborer. "Poor! he is worth nearly half a million, and is up more every day."

"He is not laying up any thing in heaven, and I am afraid he never will. He is to be pitied."—S. S. Times.

If we carry not the beautiful within us, we may never over the world in vain search of it.

The mind is like a trunk. If well packed, it holds anything; if ill packed, next to nothing.

Little sin, multiplied, become great. There is no less than a grain of sand. Multiply it and it becomes a world.

Idleness, self-indulgence, vice, and misery are found far apart.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend cultivation of your mind.

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